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The county canvass is believed to be fair except by those who are determined to insist otherwise. Such being the case, let us have peace.

The recent election decided that the Republicans will control the legislation of Congress at least until March 4, 1905. This should inspire confidence in business circles and promote prosperity.

No body of strangers visiting the city has ever shown more interest in our great soldiers' monument than the Ohio school teachers did. They regarded it from an artistic as well as a patriotic point of view.

Years ago politics made men of the leading parties hostile year in and year out. Fortunately we have learned better, and friendships and neighborly good will are not affected by a difference regarding political opinions.

Dr. Weir Mitchell, in a recent letter to a class of nurses, said: "The character of the intelligence of the doctor is of less moment than that of the nurse. After the doctor prescribes he goes, but she remains." Inasmuch as the nurse is required to follow the doctor's instructions implicitly, on pain of losing her professional standing, it would seem to be of considerable moment, at least, that the doctor's intelligence be high.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly thinks that before the fine arts can materially improve among us we have got to care more for them. "We cannot hope to reform the arts from the outside," he says; "reform in art, as in life, must come from within." Well, if the rate of progress in Manhattan keeps up we shall all soon be artistically reformed within. According to a New York paper the total attendance at a series of free art lectures in that city in October was no less than 147,000. It is a good place to begin the education. There is great need of it in New York.

The minister from Argentina went from Washington to Baltimore on election day to see how the American people elect their national and state officers. He expressed surprise at the orderliness and fairness with which the election was conducted and at the popular interest. "That is the difference between your system and ours," he said. "With us the masses seldom take interest in elections, unless it is to create disturbances at the polls, brandish revolvers and intimidate voters from all parties indiscriminately." The American way is much the best, but Latin races seem unable to comprehend it.

Most college professors do not receive munificent salaries, but life would no doubt be shorn of its terrors on that account if they could be sure of a pension when they retired from service in their old age. This is to be the happy condition of Cornell professors, who are to be retired on pensions when they reach the age of seventy. The retired professors will serve as special lecturers in their respective departments for a period of five years. The salary for the first year will be that received at the time of retirement, after that $1,500 per year. This is an excellent arrangement, and it is a pity that all colleges have not the endowment to enable them to adopt the same plan.

The latest phase in the line of strikes very naturally appears in Chicago—a strike of the pupils, or a large part of them, in the schools because they do not approve of a change which has been made in their teachers. The plan of the leaders in the strike is to prevent pupils from attending the schools. To that end the school buildings are "picketed" to prevent pupils from entering. The leaders expect that the School Board will submit and restore the former teachers. The worst feature of the rebellion is that the parents are behind the pupils. The Bohemian element seems to be prominent in this novel scheme to break up a large school, which may explain this exhibition of lawlessness. Such resistance very naturally comes from a class of foreigners who inherit hatred to constituted authority.

The rebellion in a Catholic church in Manila against the religious teachers placed over the members is the first demonstration of a native congregation against rule of the Spanish friars. In a church whose communicants are so obedient to the orders of the clergy the outbreak in Manila has a serious import. Doubtless the reason the Vatican has not taken steps to remove the friars and to place other religious teachers in their place is the fact that there is no place to which the Spanish friars can be sent. In Spain there is much opposition to the clergy because it constitutes from 10 to 15 per cent. of the entire population. The church officials possess vast estates which do not pay taxes, from which they derive enormous revenues. Moreover the people are compelled to pay large sums to the church, which is a great burden. The Liberal party is pledged to curtail the exactions of the church and to reduce the number of monks and priests. Consequently, if the friars in the Philippines should be ordered back to Spain the Vatican would add fresh troubles where they are already embarrassing.

DUTIES AS WELL AS PRIVILEGES.

Before the election it was reported that a large number of unmarried men would vote against a certain candidate because he would retain as his deputy an official who had been vigilant in collecting poll taxes. This complaint came from a quarter which warranted the inference that the young men who proposed to resent the vigilance of an official in collecting such taxes are abundantly able to contribute $2 to the support of municipal, county and state government. Most of them were earning larger wages or salaries than hundreds, if not thousands, of men with families, who pay taxes on household goods and small homes. It is doubtful if the complaint had much basis in fact, since the intelligent young man who does not feel that he should contribute to the support of local government must be very selfish. All of the education which nine-tenths of the young men have acquired, and which has secured them positions or made them more skillful in any employment, has been obtained in the public schools. If a young man attended such schools four or five years the taxpayers contributed from $25 to $50 for his schooling. If he is a graduate of a high school in any part of the State the taxpayer has contributed not less than $100 for his education. If he lives in this city he has the advantage of a public library for nothing. There is not a young man living in the city to whom improved streets and sidewalks are not an advantage. Lighted streets and the police contribute to his comfort and safety, while the sewerage system prevents disease. All things considered, there is not a young man in any employment from which he obtains a livelihood whose better compensation for his service and the better conditions which he enjoys are not due very largely to what the municipal government has done with money derived from taxpayers.

It has been contended that the man is so superior to all other considerations that, whatever his character, the government owes him, as a condition of his existence, almost everything he may demand, and that the more useless the man the greater right he has to demand rights and privileges which cost money. This is a dangerous heresy. Every man has the right to protection under the laws, but no man, unless he is a pauper, should be exempted from contributing something to the support of local government and the institutions which it supports for the equal benefit of all. Taxation without some sort of representation is a grave injustice, but it is not a greater injustice than representation and participation in the advantages of government without contributing to its support. The idea that the prudent shall be heavily taxed to confer advantages upon those who contribute nothing to the support of schools, libraries, hospitals, streets and other government necessities is a most dangerous heresy, and should be combated. The true and just theory is that every one who is not the object of public charity should contribute to the support of government. The sooner we get back to the sound principle that every man should contribute to the support of local government because of the advantages it confers, and that every man who receives advantages incurs obligations, the better it will be for all concerned. The poll tax is imposed in order to secure payment for advantages received far in excess of the tax. It should be collected, even if it costs half of it to do so, simply to teach the lesson that all who receive advantages shall contribute to pay a small part of what they have cost.

A STUDY IN EMPIRE BUILDING.

Our war with Spain produced quite a crop of ephemeral literature of the kind done by newspaper correspondents and done over into books, together with some war stories and light novels with scenes laid in the new possessions. The political status of the latter and their relations to the federal government have been considerably discussed without exhausting it. An entirely new phase of the subject is presented in a work entitled "The Administration of Dependencies," by Alpheus H. Snow, formerly of this city. As might be inferred from the title, the work is not confined to consideration of the relations between our new island possessions and the federal government, but it discusses the whole question of the administration of dependencies by other governments, especially by those of France and Great Britain, and attempts to show what the framers of our Constitution meant by the clause which gives Congress power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." As the Constitution was framed almost simultaneously with the enactment by Congress of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory as a dependency of the American Union, it is fair to conclude that the clause referred to must have been intended to express, or at least to outline, the views of the framers as to the true principles of the administration of dependencies.

Starting out with this view the author directed his researches to ascertaining the origin and history of the administration of the dependencies by different governments as indicative of the views probably held by the framers of the Constitution. This investigation involved an examination of French history from 1600 to 1787, and of British history from the inception of the American colonies in 1584, in which year Queen Elizabeth granted a charter for Carolina to Sir Walter Raleigh, down to and through the revolutionary period. Then followed an examination of the American, British and European theory and practice on the subject from the adoption of the Constitution until the present time, to discover to what extent the principles outlined by the territorial clause in the Constitution had been recognized and followed. The work is, therefore, a study of the evolution of the idea of federal empire or imperial government over territories, dependencies or outlying states. It is a large subject, and the author has treated it in a large way. As far as known no other work traverses the whole field so thoroughly and presents so much information on the subject derived from so great a number of original sources. It is the more valuable because the subject is treated in an historical and not in a partisan spirit, and with a view of presenting facts and showing the evolution of principles, rather than of sustaining any particular theory. The author's researches led him to the conclusion that the American leaders of the revolutionary period understood the theory of federal empire or imperial central government better than any other statesmen before or since their time—a conclusion which is well sustained by the splendid and enduring political structure which they founded on the principle. No one can read the book without concluding that the revolutionary leaders and the framers of the Constitution were imperialists and expansionists. The author says:

> When it is recalled that it was Franklin who made the first draft of Articles of Confederation which was considered by the Congress, it is not surprising to find that it contained provisions establishing an American Empire, in which the American Federation was to be the Imperial State. It was Franklin who made the original draft of the plan of union, which, as has been already noticed, provided for the establishment of an American Empire much more completely and distinctly than it did for the establishment of an American State. He was the foremost expansionist of his time.

The author shows that in framing the Confederation which preceded the Constitution the two theories of imperialism and anti-imperialism contended for mastery, resulting in a substantial victory for the former. "If any proof is needed," he says, "other than Franklin's and Dickinson's drafts of Articles of Confederation, that it was the purpose of the United Colonies, from the moment when their independence became a matter of necessity, to form themselves into a union of states which should be the Imperial State of an American Empire, all doubt on the subject is removed by the treaties of alliance and commerce with France, signed in 1778."

Coming down to recent times and to the practice under the Constitution the author shows that the American federal empire is a fact and will remain a fact, and that the performance of its imperial obligations towards territories and dependencies rests with Congress and the executive. He concludes:

> That America can temporarily perform the functions of an imperial state towards a dependent state has been shown in the case of Cuba. It is now necessary to prove that that can be done habitually and constantly which has been so successfully done temporarily and as a matter of emergency. That America will do so there can be no doubt; but it will be done only by hard thinking and hard work. It will not be done by despising the experience of other nations, but by studying it and daring to follow their example where they have succeeded in improving and elevating the people whose affairs they have administered. It will not be done by those who blindly worship the Constitution of the United States, but by those who, with the principles of that Constitution as their foundation and their hope shall apply themselves to the task of patiently evolving the unwritten Constitution of the American Federal Empire.

The work as a whole shows careful historical research and is a valuable contribution to political and governmental history.

TWO STATES FIGHTING OVER A RIVER.

A Washington dispatch a few days ago stated that the State of Colorado had filed in the United States Supreme Court its answer in the suit of the State of Kansas against Colorado for restricting the use of the water of the Arkansas river. The suit is an interesting one, and its decision may have an important bearing on the question of irrigating arid lands. It also involves fundamental questions as to the relations between States and the national government.

The Arkansas river rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after flowing nearly 300 miles through Colorado, it enters Kansas. In the latter State it runs over 300 miles through a section of country in which the natural rainfall is always short, and which, therefore, requires artificial irrigation. The entire population of the valley through which the river runs in Kansas is about 100,000, including some towns and a considerable farm population, all more or less dependent on the waters of the river for irrigation purposes. But Colorado needs the water for the same purpose, and has diverted a large proportion of it into irrigation canals and ditches. Fearing that the water would all be appropriated by Colorado the State of Kansas brought suit in the Supreme Court asking for a decree enjoining Colorado from granting any license or authority to any person, firm or corporation for the diversion of any of the water of the Arkansas river, and from granting to any one the right to enlarge any canal or ditch now in use, and also restraining that State from constructing irrigation canals or ditches. As the United States Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature between two States the suit had to be filed in that court. To this bill, Colorado, about a year ago filed a demurrer on the ground, among others, that the facts as set forth did not constitute a controversy between two States, because Kansas as a State had no real interest in the controversy and had no sovereignty entitling it to bring a suit to protect the interests of individuals. It was also maintained that all Colorado had done in diverting the waters of the river was authorized by law and by the State's Constitution, enacted pursuant to national authority.

The demurrer was argued last spring and was overruled. In delivering the opinion of the court, Chief Justice Fuller quoted the decision in the Chicago drainage canal case, in which the State of Missouri sought to enjoin the State of Illinois from permitting the sewage of Chicago to flow into the Desplaines river, and thence into the Mississippi. In that case the court held that the mere fact that the State of Missouri had no pecuniary interest in the case could not defeat the original jurisdiction of the court. The State of Colorado, the chief justice said, contended that as a sovereign and independent State it was justified, if in its judgment its geographical situation and material welfare so demanded, in using all the waters of the Arkansas river within its boundaries. "But," said the chief justice, "if a State of this Union deprives another State of its right on a navigable stream, and Congress has not regulated the subject, and no treaty can be made between the States, how is the matter to be adjusted?" From this point of view the court held that it would not decide the case on the technicalities raised by the demurrer and assigned it for argument on its merits.

As to the answer now filed by Colorado the dispatch says:

> In general, all the allegations of the bill of complaint are denied, and it is set forth that "the appropriations of water complained of were made in accordance with and in reliance upon the doctrine respecting the appropriation of the water of the natural streams for beneficial uses, which, by usage and custom, prevailed in the arid region of the United States at the time of said appropriations, and which, by the recognition and approval of the United States, has at all times been the law applicable to the public lands in said arid region." It is urged that the people of Kansas have themselves recognized the necessity of the use of the water of the streams for the purpose of irrigation by so using the water themselves.

It is a general rule of law that an individual riparian owner cannot be deprived of his rights to the waters of a river by others who live on the stream above him. That substantially is the contention of Kansas in this case, while the contention of Colorado raises the question of State sovereignty and the right of a State to do what its Constitution says it may do, irrespective of the possible effect on the interests of other States or of their citizens. The question as to the right of individuals resident in the same State has been decided quite often, but it has never been raised before between States. Its decision will deal with fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE USE OF LIBRARIES.

Pratt Institute, New York, which has a school for the training of librarians, is about to extend its work by a course of lectures for the benefit of club women, teachers and busy people, on works of reference in the library. This is a very commendable undertaking, and it would be well if the example could be followed wherever there is a public library. Comparatively few home libraries contain any works of reference beyond a dictionary and possibly a general encyclopedia. These are useful, even indispensable, but they are not all; yet many an intelligent man and woman is unacquainted with the almost innumerable compendiums of history, science and other classes of knowledge, the anthologies, the digests, the biographical dictionaries, the books of quotations, the compilations of facts of all sorts, the indexes and other guides to literature, and so on. Or, if they are aware that such works exist, their information is too indefinite to be of value to them. Often in this uncertainty they are timid about pursuing their investigations, for it is a fact that not a few persons hesitate about making their wants known in a public library, notwithstanding the readiness of well-qualified attendants to assist them in their researches. If they knew precisely the books or the character of the books needed they would lose this hesitation. It is not so much the storage of facts in the mind as the knowing exactly where to find the facts when they are wanted that constitutes one of the most valuable results of education. If the inquirer is not sufficiently advanced in scholarship to be able to go to the original authorities, then he must depend upon the digests and compendiums. Should he wish after this to go deeper these digests will serve as his guide. As a matter of fact, in this busy world, few persons have an exhaustive knowledge of many subjects. They must depend for much of their information upon abridgments and condensations. If they know where and how to find these they are fairly well equipped for the intellectual exigencies of everyday life. It is no reflection upon the intelligence not to know, when a question of fact is under consideration; not to know how to find out is frequently quite another matter.

It is well known to librarians that a large proportion of the patrons of a library do not know how to use it to their best advantage, and that nowhere are they at a greater loss than where reference books are concerned. Perhaps the Pratt Institute enterprise will result in what might be called a general "library extension" course of instruction among the classes of persons it is trying to reach. Fortunately school children, under present methods of education, and the direction of their teachers, are acquiring the right familiarity with libraries. They are learning where to find the information they need.

PRESIDENT ELIOT IN HIS NEW ROLE.

It may be assumed that after reading the addresses of President Eliot, of Harvard University, before the association of school teachers in Connecticut two or three weeks ago and his address to a meeting of Methodist ministers last week in Boston, that no society established for the purpose of the mutual admiration of its members will invite the placid and mild-speaking head of Harvard to address it. Doubtless the Connecticut teachers expected Dr. Eliot would congratulate them on the progress which has been made in recent years in the methods of public instruction and the good work they were doing to enlighten the world. They must have been shocked when the learned LL.D. told them that the country would be quite as well off without the public school and that the evils which the public school had not eradicated and the evils it had intensified are greater than the good it has acficomplished.

Dr. Eliot's address to the Methodists must have been so exasperating as to lead the preachers to suspect that it was delivered for that purpose. Not content with criticising Methodism, President Eliot declared that while labor is the best thing for man the Christian church recognizes as a divine expression that labor is a curse. If the learned doctor had carefully read the account of the banishment of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden he could have derived a different interpretation than that which he gave the Methodist preachers, namely, that because idleness had proved an evil thing for our first parents, He sent them forth to toil as the best thing. Beyond doubt it is true that, so far as any men or church give out the idea that the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Eden to the end that they and the rest of us should eat bread in the sweat of the brow, was a calamity, is preaching a pernicious heresy which needs to be counteracted by every influence.

As for the Methodist Church, it is a far greater power for good than are the influences of many universities. It may be that Methodist enthusiasm, which President Eliot criticised, has its objectionable features and that the good of the worked-up revival is more than offset by the reaction; nevertheless Methodism is one of the great moral forces in the world. The Methodist circuit rider was always on the skirmish line of advancing civilization when the country was settling, and the Methodist Church, with its devotion, its charities and its colleges, stands among the first of the agencies which are making the world better. It is open to criticism, but its century and a half of great usefulness in this country should protect it from such wholesale denunciation as the president of Harvard administered to it when speaking to the Methodist preachers of Boston. No wonder that some of them were carried away with rage because they could not realize that the venerable president of Harvard was having fun with them.

DEMAND FOR STENOGRAPHERS.

The New York Sun expresses concern because one department at Washington has had to go to Porto Rico for two of its stenographers, the importations being natives of the island, and asks what is the matter with the shorthand writers of this country. It considers it scarcely credible that good office stenographers are so few in the United States as to make it necessary to get foreigners to fill government places. It is just possible that government officials do not look upon Porto Ricans as "foreigners," but, however this may be, and whether the Sun thinks it credible or not, the truth seems to be that the demand everywhere for competent male stenographers is greater than the supply. Two or three times recently the Journal, through its correspondents, has called attention to the numerous opportunities open through the civil service to young men skilled as shorthand writers. One railroad company within the Journal's knowledge employs only male stenographers, and it is said that others would make the same limitation if it were possible to secure the men. Many private business firms would, for one reason and another, prefer young men for this service, but are unable to find them. As a matter of fact, boys and young men have given comparatively little attention to this work for several years, their idea being, prsumably, that girls had occupied the field and left few opportunities for them. The irruption of young women into the business world, and especially into this branch of service, naturally led to such impression. Moreover, the women established a scale of wages that was discouraging to ambitious boys. However, the demand for girls in this line of work has waned somewhat. Many have undertaken it who were quite incompetent for their duties. In certain quarters it is often desirable to ask of such employes miscellaneous services not well suited to women. In railroad offices it is desired that stenographers and confidential clerks shall have opportunity for promotion, and women have not yet reached the point in the progress toward their "rights" where it is considered advisable to appoint them to the higher offices on railroads. Precisely what the objection is in government offices to female stenographers has not been made clear, but certain it is that the call from the departments is for men.

With all these signs of preference for young men, it is probably true that no young woman who is thoroughly competent will ever lack for a well-paid position. The trouble, both with many of the boys and girls who undertake to fit themselves for such work, is that, even after they have gained some facility in the writing of shorthand, and have learned to rattle the keys of a typewriting machine, they are only half-equipped for the service. They have little general information, they do not understand the meaning of many common words, their vocabulary is limited and they cannot spell. Naturally, this makes their manuscript defective and tries the patience of the employer. A good high school education, a fund of general information such as is possible to any intelligent, wideawake newspaper-reading and book-reading youth, the ability to spell, a knowledge of the art of punctuation, a quickness of comprehension and a painstaking habit are acquirements and qualities that the good stenographer must possess, in addition to technical skill. The ideal service in this line is where the employe is so well acquainted with the particular business and with business forms in general as to be able to dispense with verbal dictation and to prepare the correspondence and business papers with only brief notes or memoranda to guide him. One so qualified, however, is likely to be classed as a secretary and is pretty sure to go up higher. The work of the successful stenographer is by no means purely mechanical. There is room for the exercise of all his intelligence and energy if he will have it so, and the profit will be in proportion. Without doubt there is an opening in this field now for young men, and they will do well to investigate it.

No religious movement of modern times has presented as many strange features as that now going on among the Doukhobors in Canada. It has been compared to the crusades of the middle ages, but those had an objective point, while the march of these Russian fanatics is an aimless wandering. Perhaps the most curious phase of the movement is the feature of their faith that makes them attach such sacredness to animals and animal life that they not only refuse to use anything derived from animals, but even to employ them as beasts of burden. Sympathy for dumb brutes is usually regarded as an attribute of refined natures, yet the Doukhobors are ignorant and uncouth people. An individual who should act as they do would be deemed a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, but that judgment could hardly be passed on over a thousand people at once. The movement shows that human nature is still a mystery.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says the largest single transaction in leaf tobacco that has ever occurred in that city has just been closed, being the purchase of 2,330 hogsheads at $250,000. Another purchase of 1,018 hogsheads was made at the same time by the same company. Large as these transactions were, they represent but a small part of the aggregate trade. Though not one of the most important, tobacco occupies no mean place among American products. According to the last census, the entire crop of the United States in 1900 was 868,163,275 pounds, valued at $56,993,003. We export a large amount of tobacco, but we also manufacture great quantities. In 1900 we manufactured 286,901,878 pounds of chewing tobacco, 13,805,311 pounds of snuff, 6,176,596,421 cigars, and 3,258,716,305 cigarettes. Most of the tobacco produced in this country is raised in the Southern States, Kentucky leading, with North Carolina second and Virginia third, but a considerable amount is produced in the North. In 1900 Connecticut, which raises a peculiar quality of good tobacco, produced 16,930,770 pounds, worth $2,074,022; Wisconsin produced 45,500,630 pounds, worth $2,898,091; Ohio, 65,957,100 pounds, worth $4,864,191; and Indiana, 6,882,470 pounds, worth $445,658. There is some tobacco produced in almost every Northern State. In 1900 even Minnesota produced 127,734 pounds and Nebraska 5,765 pounds. Maine stood at the foot of the list, with 150 pounds. Indiana stood twelfth in order of production, though she produced less than 1 per cent. of the total crop. The total receipts by the government from the internal revenue tax on tobacco from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to $59,022,007. In the calendar year 1900 there were 2,539 registered manufacturers of tobacco, including plug, smoking, cigarette and snuff manufacturers, and there were 27,366 cigar and 308 cigarette factories. Thus it will be seen that the "weed" occupies a place of considerable importance among our domestic products and industries. As to the number of those who use it the Journal has no information.

It is well for the grand jury to investigate the alleged coal combination in this city. If such a combination exists to control prices it is in violation of law; if it does not exist, it is due to the dealers that they should be relieved of the odium which attaches to those who would maintain a monopoly to oppress the people.

Mrs. James Brown Potter's latest form of public entertainment is what she calls "cantillating," and her admirers are talking of it as if it were something entirely new and original with her. A cantillation, it appears, is a recitation of a poem or lyrical drama to the accompaniment of music. As a matter of fact, this sort of musical recitation was common two or three centuries ago, and is by no means unknown in the present day. An Indianapolis lady, indeed, as is very well known, recites in this manner, greatly to the pleasure of her hearers; but so far as known she does not call her performance cantillating.

The hero of one of the new historical novels is represented as having borne the following titles: Count of Saxe, marshal general of France, Duke of Courland and Semigallia, Knight of the Most Noble Order of Merit, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the White Eagle, Knight of St. Louis, Knight of St. Stanislaus and of many other noble orders. They seem to have had "jiners" in those days, too.

Not long ago it was the Czar who was said to be in a state of mental depression. Now the Czarina is reported to be suffering from profound melancholy. There must be something very sad about this royalty business.

The man who got first choice of boxes for the New York horse show, to begin next week, paid $800 for the privilege. The New York show comes higher than that held in Indianapolis.

THE HUMORISTS.

Lucky Man.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Who is that aristocratic person over there?"

"That? Why, that's the lucky fellow who invented the wormless chestnut."

From the Business End.

Washington Star.

"You admire that musician?"

"Very much," answered Mr. Cumrox.

"For his compositions or for his performances?"

"Neither. For his nerve in charging $5 a seat."

A Golden Opportunity.

Judge.

Cobwigger—I would prefer a literary life, but, as I have business ability, I owe it to myself to go into trade.

Merritt—If you have the business instinct you can make more money at literature than anything else.

Johnny's Troubles.

Boston Transcript.

Johnny—I wish my folks would agree upon one thing, and not keep me all the time in a worry.

Tommy—What have they been doing now?

Johnny—Mother won't let me stand on my head, and dad is all the time fussing because I wear my shoes out so fast.

High Art.

Chicago Tribune.

"That seems to be a castle or a house of some kind," observed the visitor at the art exhibition, peering up at a painting near the ceiling, "and the name of it is on the bottom of the frame, but I can't make it out at this distance."

"No," responded the luckless painter of the picture, who happened to be standing near, "you can't read the title clear to my mansion in the sky."

Higher Criticism.

Washington Times.

"And so," concluded the mission teacher, "the ark landed at last on Mount Ararat."

"Say, lady," piped up a small voice, "did they git out a extra?"

"N—no, I suppose not."

"Nor no circus bills and posters?"

"No."

"Gee! Some folks is so slow dey move backwards."

Juvenile Retort.

Baptist Commonwealth.

Mary, aged five, was taking her dinner at her grandmother's, and had asked for some pie.

"Have patience," said her grandmother.

"Which would you rather have," asked her grandfather, "patience or pie?"

"Pie!" replied Mary, decidedly.

"But there might not be any left for me," said her grandfather.

"But," said Mary, "there would be the patience, grandad."

Paid Her Board.

Chicago Tribune.

"You're making a tremendous fuss over that egg," said one of the younger hens. "I think I'd be a little more modest about it. It's the only one you have laid this week."

"You don't seem to know anything, you poor, ignorant chick," retorted the older fowl. "Statistics show that when a hen lays one egg a week she is paying for the food she eats, and that's all I feel under any obligations to do. Cut-cut! Cut-daw-aw-aw-aw-cut!"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Andrew Carnegie's private secretary says that during July, August and September Mr. Carnegie received from four hundred to five hundred applications for assistance in the establishment of free libraries.

Miss Mary Andrews, a daughter of ex-Sheriff Robert N. Andrews, of Hamilton, O., has been elected pastor of the Universalist Church at Kansas City, Mo., the first woman pastor the city has ever had.

King Edward's second daughter, Princess Charles of Denmark, is making a success in literature, from a royalist standpoint. She has written a book, but it has not been printed. It is circulated in manuscript among the crowned heads of Europe.

Colonel Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is about to be presented by his French admirers with a map of Africa, done in blue enamel, with the two routes followed by him in his explorations done in brilliants. Fashoda will be marked by a large diamond.

The Pope has been happy in legacies. It has been reckoned that during his pontificate a sum of more than $5,000,000 has been bequeathed to him in various ways, $600,000 having come to him in one year, and one recent bequest being for no less than $200,000.

Rudyard Kipling is probably the first poet to have one of his works form an item in a government's cable bill. His "Our Lady of the Snows" was, it is said, cabled at 1 shilling a word from London to Ottawa at the expense of the Canadian government.

Five acres of land about Charing Cross, London, are held by the Marquis of Salisbury. These acres were obtained by his ancestors 250 years ago for grazing land at the modest rate of $2.50 an acre for five hundred years. What that little bargain has been worth to the Cecils it would be rather difficult to accurately compute.

Lord Kitchener has given many reasons for his conviction that a soldier should never marry. His latest is that the terrible anguish of officers' wives was a proof that, like priests, soldiers ought to be celibates. Lord Kitchener said this recently to an officer's wife, who answered: "Then you think that my husband ought not to have married me?" To which Lord Kitchener replied graciously: "Thanks to you, I change my opinion for one case."

Miss Ellen M. Stone declares it is her intention to reimburse all the persons who contributed toward her release from the brigands. It is her purpose, she says, to repay such persons who embarrassed themselves financially by giving toward her ransom. She adds: "I cannot help but think that God had some plan to direct attention to His mission work in that far country. In pursuance of that plan it was our part to suffer and that of friends to give."

The will of Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. Y., contains a bequest of $10,000 to the National Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Hussey was a Quaker of Old Colony family, and so was her husband. She was one of the early woman suffragists, and, of course, an Abolitionist, as nearly all Quakers were. It was her wont to say that she could neither write nor speak for the cause of woman suffrage, but she could make money for it, and so she did, giving to it liberally all her life, as well as at her recent death.

It is announced from Washington that the gold dollars to be struck in commemoration of the centennial celebration of the Louisiana purchase by a world's fair at St. Louis, in 1904, will be ready in December of this year. Two designs will be used, one the head of Jefferson, who negotiated the great purchase, the other the head of McKinley, who issued the proclamation of the world's fair. The number will be limited to 250,000. They will be placed on sale by the treasurer of the world's fair, the act of Congress which authorized the issue permitting this to be done under the proper bond. They will be sold at a premium.

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine has recently investigated the result of the improvement of a road in New Jersey. Formerly it took a wagon weighing 1,900 pounds, with four horses and two men, to haul two and one-half tons of produce to market from a Camden county farm and bring back a load of fertilizer of the same weight, and then they were a whole day doing it. Often enough the wagon got mired, and then it took more than a day. Over one of the new roads it now takes only one man, two horses and a wagon weighing 2,300 pounds to carry a load of four tons to market and bring another load of the same weight back, and the round trip is made in half a day.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

A man must eat, even though he be in love.—The Long Straight Road.

Give a wild horse his head and he will sometimes stand still of his own accord.—The History of Mr. John Decastro.

No man need be ashamed to have his faithfulness and devotion compared to that of a dog of the right character.—Franceska.

You will always find it a safe rule to take a thing as quick as it's offered—especially a job.—Letters of a Self-Made Man.

I have concluded that a wife is wiser (consequently happier) not to put emotional catechisms to her husband.—Confessions of a Wife.

I have often noticed that women need but little training or experience in the way of treating men. They seem to divine it all.—Franceska.

A wife has learned half the lesson of life, I think, if she has learned when (and when not) to leave a man to fight his direst battles without her.—Confessions of a Wife.

So far as contagion goes, vice is worse than the plague—the plague may, now and then, send a soul to heaven, which vice never did since the devil laid his hands on the world.—The History of Mr. John Decastro.

First, you ought to work in a lawyer's office for two years. I am a lawyer myself by profession. How can any man get along unless he knows technical right from technical wrong? The old Romans understood education. Law is the essence of it.—Love and the Soul Hunters.

The boy who does anything just because the other boys do it is apt to scratch a poor man's back all his life. He's the chap that's buying wheat at 97 cents the day before the market breaks. They call him "the country" in the market reports, but the city's full of him.—Letters of a Self-Made Man.

The World We Live In.

New York Evening Post.

A newspaper becomes hardened to the most extraordinary appeals for aid, and the applicant who succeeds in eliciting the slightest expressions of astonishment from an editor deserves at least whatever credit may attach to originality. Two such cases have come to our notice in the past week. In the first instance a young German painter "whose remarkable talent finds no sufficient outlet under German conditions," and who would be glad to dedicate his unusual gift to the service of "our fair land," desires the support of an American woman of wealth, who will adopt him as a son, and find her reward in his gratitude, and in the spectacle of his unfolding genius—all this in the best of form, and on the best of paper. The certain suspicion of indigency in this request cannot be said to characterize the second, which is reprinted from the personal column of a morning contemporary:

> "A man whose life is a martyrdom owing to the lack of means, which prevents his marrying the woman he loves, and whose life would be complete happiness if he could make $60,000 during the next six weeks, would lend himself at the risk of his life, for the above amount, to any experience whatsoever, on condition that it benefit humanity."

The man who stakes his life against a competence certainly commands greater respect than he who pledges only his exceptional genius, and we believe that the experimenter (for "experience" surely means experiment) who should look up this case would find a better return for his curiosity than the wealthy American woman who should adopt the hampered German painter.

Tattooing Recommended.

Pearson's Magazine.

Often my tattooing has served a useful purpose in identification. A captain of the Royal Horse Guards who was killed in the first Matabele war was identified after many long days by my work; while in the second Matabele war a tattoo mark that I had made actually saved the life of a client.

This gentleman had fallen into the hands of the Matabele, who had decided to put him to death in a fanciful and unpleasant manner. But my client bethought him of his tattoo mark—a huge, grim devil that I had worked on his back. Pointing this out to his captors he declared that this devil was his own particular evil spirit, and that if they killed him it would haunt them forevermore. A short sentence in Arabic characters on the sword arm is popular among travelers of all kinds, as it acts as a password in the far East, and wherever the words can be read. Jack tars are all strong believers in the use of tattooing for the purpose of identification in case of death by drowning, and you will find on every sailor's arm crude designs of anchors, hearts or lovers' knots. These are tattooed by the men themselves, in two colors, with the aid of a few needles bound to a piece of stick.

Americanisms.

London Chronicle.

We are reminded by a correspondent that "fall" is not the only word of which the Americans have preserved the old English meaning. According to the late Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the phrase, "I guess," to English ears so ridiculous, is really identical with the old expression "I wis," meaning "I know." The word "guess" has changed its meaning entirely in England, but has partly preserved it in America, where, of course, the native says, "I guess," when he is more or less in a state of uncertainty. There are many other examples of words that have played fast and loose with "g" and "w," such as "guardian" and "warden," "guard" and "ward," "guichet" and "wicket."